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COLLEGII REGALIS,

MEDICORUM LONDINENSIUM,

PRÆSIDI

SOCIISQUE ORNATISSIMIS,

DECIMUM TERTIUM

HUNC

NATURÆ VIVARII

FASCICULUM,

D. D. D.

GEORGIUS SHAW,

E. R. NODDER.

55337

PICUS PILEATUS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum polyedrum, rectum, apice cuneato.
Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.
Lingua teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, mucronata, apice retrorsum aculeata setis.
Pedes scansorii.

Character Specificus, &c.

PICUS niger, crista rubra, temporibus alisque albis maculis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 173.

PICUS Virginianus PILEATUS.

Briss. av. 4. p. 29.

Pico qui *principalis* appellatur seu *albirostris*, affinis admodum est picus pileatus; paulo tamen minor, alium quoque habet colorem rostri. In America septentrionali generatus amat præcipue Carolinam et Virginiam. Arbores grandiores terebrando excavare, triticoque Indico, quod *Maiz* dicitur, non leve damnum solet inferre. Magnitudine fere corvum vulgarem æquat.

PILEATED WOODPECKER.

Generic Character.

Bill polyedral, strait, wedge-shaped towards the tip.

Nostrils covered by recumbent setaceous feathers.

Tongue worm-shaped, very long, sharp-pointed and edged towards the tip with reversed bristles.

Feet scansorial.

Specific Character, &c.

Black WOODPECKER, with red crest, and the temples and wings marked by white spots.

Larger crested WOODPECKER.

Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 17.

PILEATED WOODPECKER.

Penn. Arct. Zool. p. 269.

This species is very nearly allied to the Picus principalis or White-billed Woodpecker, but is of rather smaller size, and has a bill of a different colour. It is a native of North America, and is particularly

R.N

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ticularly found in Carolina and Virginia, where it forms excavations in the larger trees, and is also said to make considerable havock among the plantations of maize or Indian corn. In size it is not much inferior to a Crow.

SCOMBER RUBER.

Character Genericus.

Caput compressum, læve.
Membrana branchiostega radiis septem.
Corpus læve, linea laterali postice carinatum.
Pinnæ spuriæ sæpius versus caudam.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 492.

Character Specificus, &c.

SCOMBER corpore rubro.

Bloch. ichth. 10. p. 63. t. 342.

Die Rothe Mackrele.

Bloch. ichth. 10. p. 63.

Colore solo ab omnibus hujus generis facillime distinguitur Scomber ruber. In mari Americano præcipue conspicitur, magnitudine, ut plurimum, sesquipedali.

THE

RED MACKREL.

Generic Character.

Head compressed, smooth.

Gill-Membrane furnished with seven rays.

Body smooth, carinated at the hind part by the lateral line.

Spurious pinnules (in many species) towards the tail.

Specific Character.

MACKREL with red body.

This species is readily distinguished by its colour alone from all its congeners. It is chiefly found in the American seas, and grows to the length of about a foot and half.

THE ADMIRAL CONE.

VAR.

HIGH ADMIRAL.

AND

CEDO NULLI.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell more or less conic or pyramidal.
Aperture longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the base.
Pillar smooth.

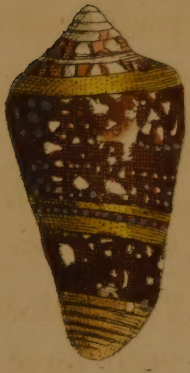
Specific Character, &c.

CONE with ferruginous and white variegations, and the base roughened with small points.

Var. High Admiral. Ferruginous Cone with scattered white spots, and four yellow bands finely reticulated, the third marked by a spotted white line.

Var. Cedo nulli. Yellowish-brown Cone spotted with white, with three bands, all marked by rows of round white specks.

The



The varieties which take place in the genus Conus are so numerous as to render the precise determination of the species a matter of no easy investigation: it may also be added that in no genus have the arts of dealers been more exerted, nor is it possible to determine whether many of the shells seen in collections are truly natural or not. Among the most elegant of the Cones is the *C. Ammiralis* or *Admiral-Shell*, which admits of many varieties, and of which the chief is the *C. Ammiralis summus* or *High Admiral*, represented on the upper part of the present plate. But of all the tribe that which has most excited the ambition of collectors is the variety termed *Cedo nulli*, which Linnæus emphatically calls "pretiosissimus artis perditæ lux-"us." This curious shell is distinguished by having the brown or orange-coloured zones ornamented with several rows of small, round, white, pearl-like specks; a particularity not to be found in any of the rest. The most perfect specimen of the *Cedo nulli* is said to have been that in the collection of Mr. Lyonet of the Hague.

CANCER PHALANGIUM.

Character Genericus.

Pedes octo (rarius sex aut decem); insuper manus duæ chelatæ.

Palpi sex inæquales.

Oculi duo distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

Mandibula crassa, cornea.

Labium triplex.

Cauda articulata, inermis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 2963.

Character Specificus, &c.

CANCER corpore cordato tuberculato, rostro bifido, pedibus longissimis gracillimis pilosis.

CANCER PHALANGIUM.

Penn. Brit. Zool. 4. p. 7. t. 9. f. 17.

Mira omnino et insolita est huic cancro membrorum longitudo et gracilitas; unde et nomen adeptus est; primo enim visu phalangii seu araneæ speciem potius quam cancrum putares. In oris Europæis generatur, eadem, ut plurimum, magnitudine quam ostendit tabula.

THE

SLENDER-LEGGED CRAB.

Generic Character.

Legs generally eight (in some species six or ten,) besides two claspers or chelated arms.

Feelers six, unequal.

Eyes two, generally distant, footstalked, moveable.

Tail articulated.

Specific Character, &c.

Small CRAB with heart-shaped tuberculated body, bifid snout, and very long slender hairy legs.

SLENDER-LEGGED CRAB.

Penn. Brit. Zool.

This curious species is distinguished from all others by the peculiar length and slenderness of its limbs, which give it at first view more the appearance of a Spider or a Phalangium than of a Crab. It is a native of the European coasts, and is generally of the size represented on the plate.

PICUS PRINCIPALIS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum polyedrum, rectum, apice cuneato.
Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.
Lingua teres, lumbriciformis, longissima, mucronata, apice retrorsum aculeata setis.
Pedes scansorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 173.

Character Specificus, &c.

PICUS niger, crista coccinea, linea utrinque collari remigibusque secundariis albis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 173.

PICUS niger Carolinensis.

Briss. av. 4. p. 26.

PICUS imbrifoetus.

Raii syn. p. 162.

Inter Picum principalem seu albirostrem et illum qui pileatus dicitur summa videtur esse affinitas. Generantur ambo in iisdem Americæ septentrionalis partibus, et eadem fere sunt indole. Plurimis harum avium rostris orbiculatim dispositis feruntur

principes Americani corollarum seu diadematum margines ornare. Superat pileatum magnitudine Picus principalis. Depingitur in tabula quasi tertia pars veræ mensuræ.

A N°

London Published Oct.r 1.st 1801 by Elizabeth Nodder Ann.s 24 Newman Street

THE

WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

Bill polyedral, strait, wedge-shaped towards the tip.

Nostrils covered by recumbent setaceous feathers.

Tongue worm-shaped, very long, sharp-pointed, and edged towards the tip with reversed bristles.

Feet scansorial.

Specific Character, &c.

Black WOODPECKER with scarlet crest and white neck-stripe and secondaries.

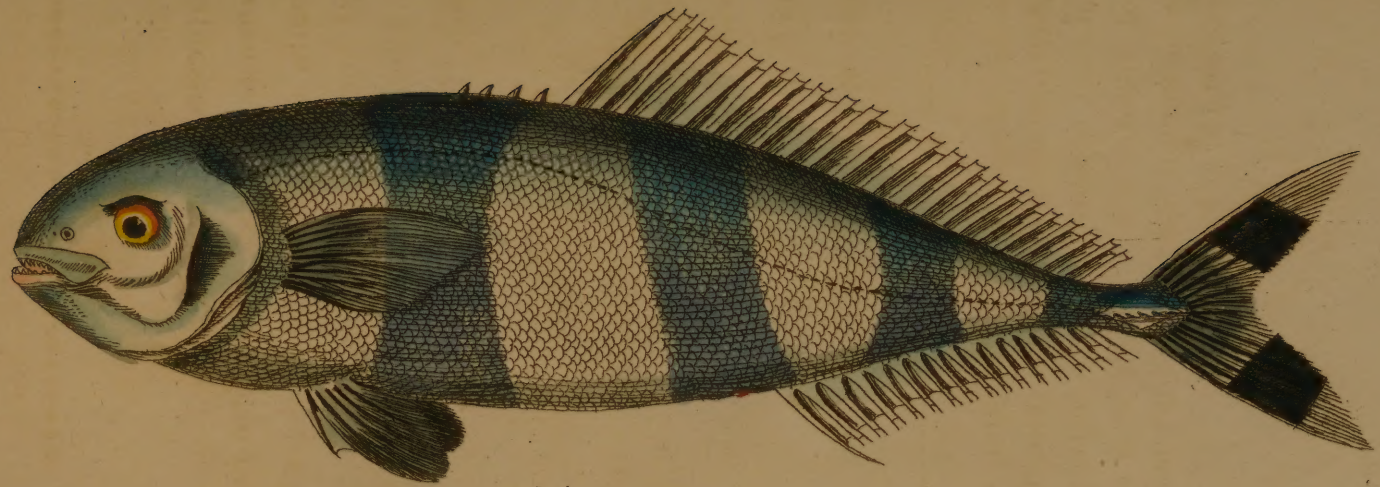
WHITE-BILLED WOODPECKER.

Catesb. Carol. 1. pl. 16.

Pic à bec blanc.

Buff. 7. p. 46. Pl. Enl. 690.

The Picus principalis or White-billed Woodpecker, extremely nearly allied to the Picus pileatus, is a native of the same parts of North America, and is of similar habits. It is said that the Indian chiefs



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London, Published Oct.r 1.st 1801, by Elizabeth Nodder, Sons & Co. Norman Street.

THE

PILOT MACKREL.

Generic Character.

Head compressed, smooth.

Gill-Membrane furnished with seven rays.

Body smooth, carinated at the hind part by the lateral line.

Spurious Pinnules (in many species) towards the tail.

Specific Character, &c.

Glaucous MACKREL, with deep-blue transverse bands, and two oblique black bands across the tail.

The PILOT-FISH.

The PILOT MACKREL.

The Scomber Ductor or Pilot Mackrel, so named from its often preceding or accompanying the Shark in its excursions, is principally seen in the Mediterranean and Atlantic seas. In size it is somewhat superior to a common Mackrel, and is considered as an excellent article of food.

STROMBUS FUSUS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, latere ampliata.

Apertura, Labro sæpius dilatato, desinens in canalem sinistrum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1207.

Character Specificus, &c.

STROMBUS testa turrita lævi, cauda subulata, labro dentato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1207.

Murex FUSUS.

Lin. Mus. Lud. Ulr. 638. No. 316.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 56. f. 1. 2. 3.

In littoribus Americanis præcipue conspicitur Strombus Fusus, inter conchylia rariora numerandus: magnitudinem generalem ostendit tabula.

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THE

SPINDLE STROMBUS.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Limax.

Shell univalve, spiral, ampliated on one side.

Aperture with the lip generally dilated, ending in a channel towards the left.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellowish-Brown STROMBUS, with smooth turrited shell, subulated tail, and toothed lip.

Fuseau etoilé epais.

Knorr. vergn. 5. pl. 6. 7.

Le Grand Fuseau blanc.

Argenv. pl. 13. D.

The Spindle Strombus is principally found about the American shores, and is numbered among the rarer shells: its general size is shewn on the annexed plate.

PAPILIO AGENOR.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis dentatis nigris basi sanguineis, primoribus striatis, posticis disco albo maculis nigris.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 747.

Clerk. ic. ins. rar. t. 15.

Cram. pap. 3. t. 32. f. A. B.

Jablonsky pap. 1. t. 8. f. 3.

In variis Asiæ regionibus generatur Papilio Agenor, magnitudine vera in tabula depictus.

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AGENOR.

Generic Character.

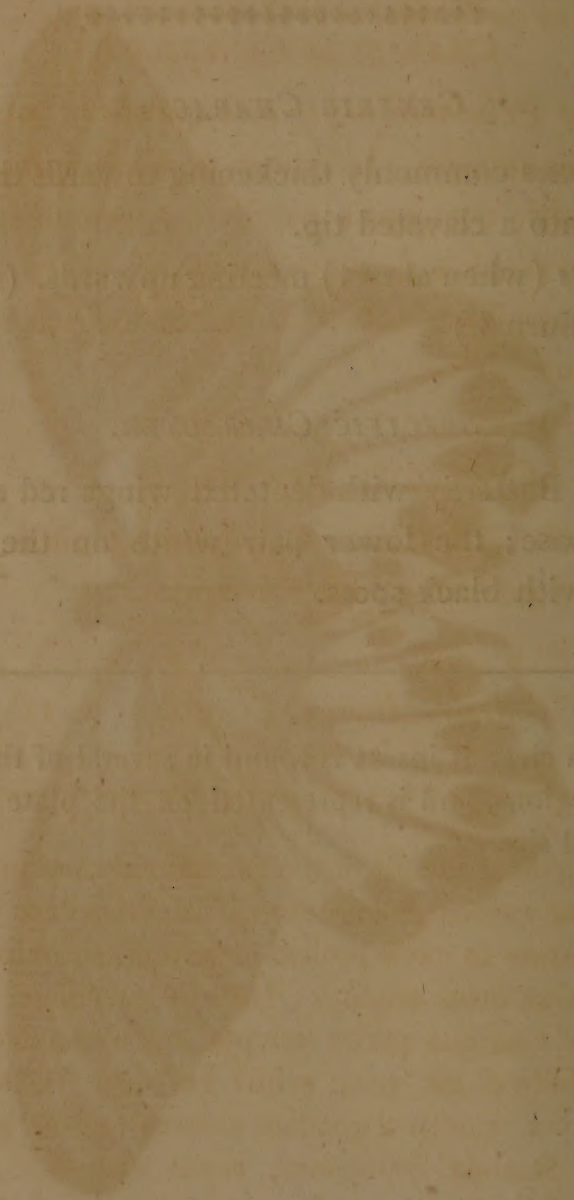
Antennæ commonly thickening towards the end into a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character.

Black Butterfly with dentated wings red at the base; the lower pair white on the disk, with black spots.

This elegant insect is found in several of the Asiatic regions, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



LEMUR CALAGO.

Character Genericus.

Dentes Primores superiores quatuor: intermediis remotis. Inferiores sex: longiores, porrecti, compressi, paralleli, approximati.

Laniarii solitarii, approximati.

Molares plures, sublobati: antici longiores, acutiores.

Character Specificus, &c.

LEMUR CALAGO. L. caudatus albidus, subtus griseus, cauda ferruginea.

CALAGO.

Geoffroy Magaz. Encycl. 1. p. 41. pl. 1.

Senegaliam incolit rarum hoc animal quod primum detexisse censeo Adansonum. In arboribus versatur, quarum in cavis prolem alere dicitur, nido foliis et gramine intus stipato. Insectis præcipue vescitur quæ manibus perite arrepta celerrime devorat. Magnitudo ei est quasi sciuri vulgaris. Color ex albo flavet, tinctura quadam cinerea subtus adumbratus. Cauda ferruginea, caput canum. Aures prægrandes, tenues, erectæ, apicibus rotundatis, in-

tus roseæ. Ingenio esse dicitur miti et innocuo, et in cibis esse Galam et alias regiones Africanas incolentibus. Inter hunc et illum quadrupedem quem nomine *Fennec* descripsit Dominus Brucius, evidens omnino et manifesta est similitudo.

THE

CALAGO LEMUR.

Generic Character.

Front-Teeth in the upper jaw four: the intermediate ones remote.

In the lower jaw six: longer, stretched forwards, compressed, parallel, approximated.

Canine-Teeth solitary, approximated.

Grinders several, sublobated: the foremost somewhat longer and sharper.

Specific Character, &c.

Long-tailed whitish LEMUR, grey beneath, with ferruginous tail.

Gen. Zool. 1. p. 108.

CALAGO.

Audeb. Singes, &c.

This rare animal is a native of Senegal, and seems to have been first discovered by Adanson. It inhabits trees, in the hollows of which it is said to prepare its nest, lining it with leaves and grass. It feeds principally on insects, which it catches with wonderful dexterity. Its size is nearly that of a

common squirrel, and its colour yellowish white, with a slight cast of ash-colour on the under parts: the head is grey, and the tail ferruginous: the ears very large, thin, upright, rounded at their extremities, and internally of a bright rose-colour. It is said to be of a mild and gentle disposition, and is used as an article of food by the natives of Galam and some other parts of Africa. There is a remarkable similarity in point of general appearance between this animal and the *Fennec*, described by Mr. Bruce.

CONUS ARAUSIACUS

ET

CONUS ARACHNOIDEUS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, convoluta, turbinata.

Apertura effusa, longitudinalis, linearis, edentula, basi integra.

Columella lævis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1165.

CONUS ARAUSIACUS.

Character Specificus, &c.

CONUS testa incarnata lævi, fasciis albidis, anfractuum summis canaliculatis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3392.

Rumpf. mus. t. 34. f. A.

Pet. Amb. t. 7. f. 7.

Argenv. zoom. t. 10. f. 1 ?

Seb. mus. 3. t. 48. f. 7.

Knorr. Vergn. 1. t. 8. f. 3. & 5. t. 24. f. 1.

CONUS

CONUS ARACHNOIDEUS.

Character Specificus, &c.

CONUS testa spadiceo reticulata, fasciis duabus tribusve obscurioribus, spira coronata acuta.

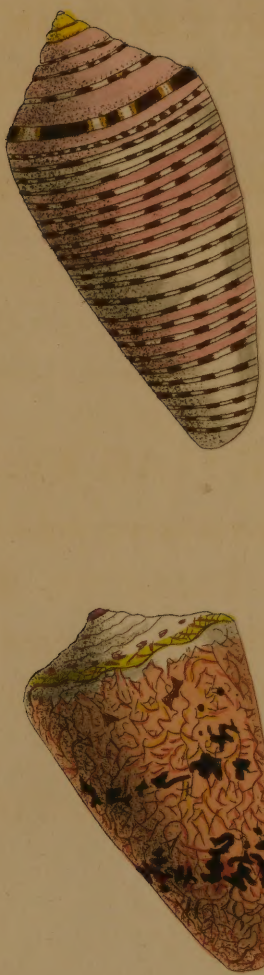
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3388.

Knorr. Vergn. 6. t. 4. f. 4.

Spengl. selt. conch. t. 1. f. D.

Martini conch. 2. t. 61. f. 676.

In oceano Indico generantur conchylia pulcherrima magnitudine naturali in tabula depicta.



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THE

ORANGE-FLAG CONE

AND

COBWEB CONE.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.

Shell more or less conic or pyramidal.

Aperture longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the base.

Pillar smooth.

ORANGE-FLAG CONE.

Specific Character, &c.

CONE with smooth flesh-coloured shell, with whitish bands, and the upper spires channelled.

The speckled ORANGE-FLAG CONE.

COBWEB

COBWEB CONE.

Specific Character, &c.

White CONE with chesnut-coloured reticulations, two or three dusky bands, and sharp, coronated spire.

The SPIDER CONE, or COBWEB CONE.

The beautiful shells represented in their natural size on the present plate are natives of the Indian seas.

ANABLEPS TETROPTHALMUS.

****

Character Genericus.

Corpus cylindricum.
Os dentatum.

Bloch. ichth. 11. p. 3.
Abdominales.

Character Specificus, &c.

ANABLEPS oculis prominentibus, pupillis duplicatis.

ANABLEPS oculis prominentibus, cirris duobus.
Bloch. ichth. 11. p. 5.

Cobitis ANABLEPS. C. cirris duobus, capite depresso, oculis prominulis.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 499.

ANABLEPS.
Artedi gen. pisc. 25.

Mirum aliquid et insolitum contigit huic pisci, quod nempe in una eademque orbita oculi sint quasi geminati. Ab accurata tamen dissectione satis probatum est oriri hoc e cornea tunica in duas partes divisa,

divisa, adeo ut pupilla utriusque oculi videatur veluti duplicata. Rem insignem dilucide explicat celeberrimus Blochius. Generatur Anableps tetropthalmus in maribus Americanis, et crescere solet in longitudinem pedalem.

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THE

FOUR-EYED ANABLEPS.

Generic Character.

Body cylindric.
Mouth dentated.
Eyes prominent.

Specific Character, &c.

ANABLEPS with prominent eyes and double pupils.

Das Vierauge.

Bloch ichth. t. 361.

The fish represented on the present plate is distinguished by a highly remarkable particularity in its conformation; the eyes appearing as if double. This however, on accurate dissection, is found to be owing to an internal division of the cornea, in such a manner as to present the appearance of two pupils in each eye; a circumstance well explained in the work of Dr. Bloch. The A. tetropthalmus is a native of the American seas, and measures about twelve inches in length.

PAPILIO PROTESILAUS.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis caudatis subconcoloribus albidis, fasciis fuscis, unica subtus sanguinea, angulo ani rubro.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 752.

Merian Surin. t. 43.

Seb. 4. t. 36. f. 11. 12.

Aubent. miscell. t. 44. f. 1. 2.

Cram. pap. 17. t. 202. f. A. B.

Varias Americæ meridionalis regiones incolit Papilio Protesilaus, cujus magnitudinem veram ostendit tabula.

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PROTESILAUS.

Generic Character.

Antennæ commonly thickening towards the end into a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

White Butterfly with tailed wings banded with brown, and with a crimson stripe beneath.

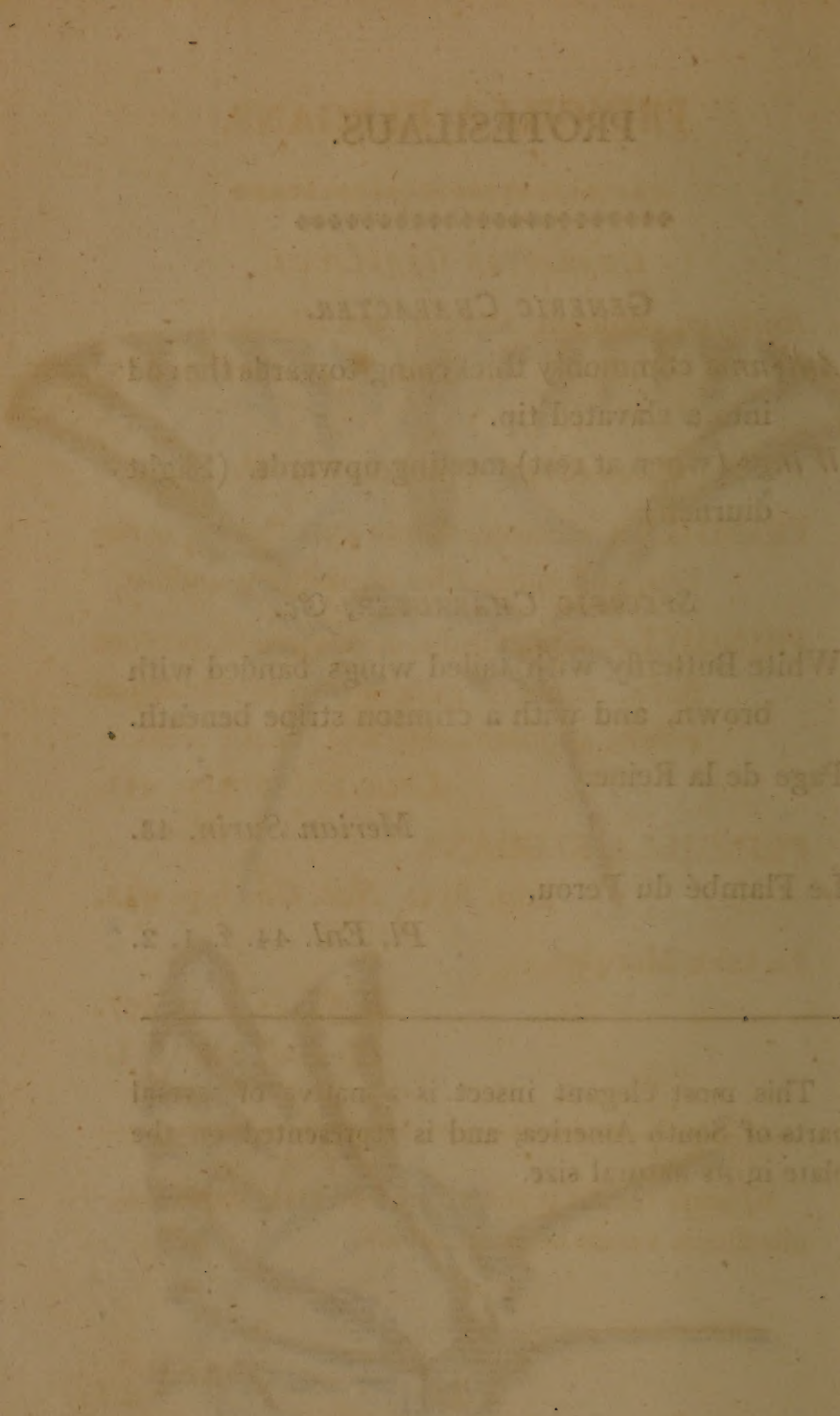
Page de la Reine.

Merian Surin. 43.

Le Flambé du Perou.

Pl. Enl. 44. f. 1. 2.

This most elegant insect is a native of several parts of South America, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.



FRINGILLA ELEGANS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum conicum, rectum, acuminatum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 317.

Character Specificus, &c.

FRINGILLA olivacea, fronte gula caudaque rubris, abdomine albo nigroque undulato.

FRINGILLA supra viridis, collo cinereo, pectore flavo, capistro gula uropygio caudaque rubris, abdomine maculis lunatis albis.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 441.

FRINGILLA ELEGANS.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 912.

Le beau Marquet.

Buff. ois. 3. p. 497.

Pl. Enl. 203. f. 1.

Africam incolit pulcherrima hæc avis, cujus magnitudinem veram ostendit tabula.

RN

THE

VARIEGATED FINCH.

Generic Character.

Bill conic, strait, sharp-pointed.

Specific Character, &c.

Olive-green FINCH, with red front, throat and tail, and abdomen variegated with black and white.

Elegant FINCH.

Lath. syn. 3. p. 266.

This highly beautiful species is a native of Africa, and is represented on the annexed plate in its natural size.

CORYPHÆNA CÆRULEA.

****

Character Genericus.

Caput maxime truncato-declive.
Membrana branchiostega radiis quinque.
Pinna dorsalis longitudine dorsi.

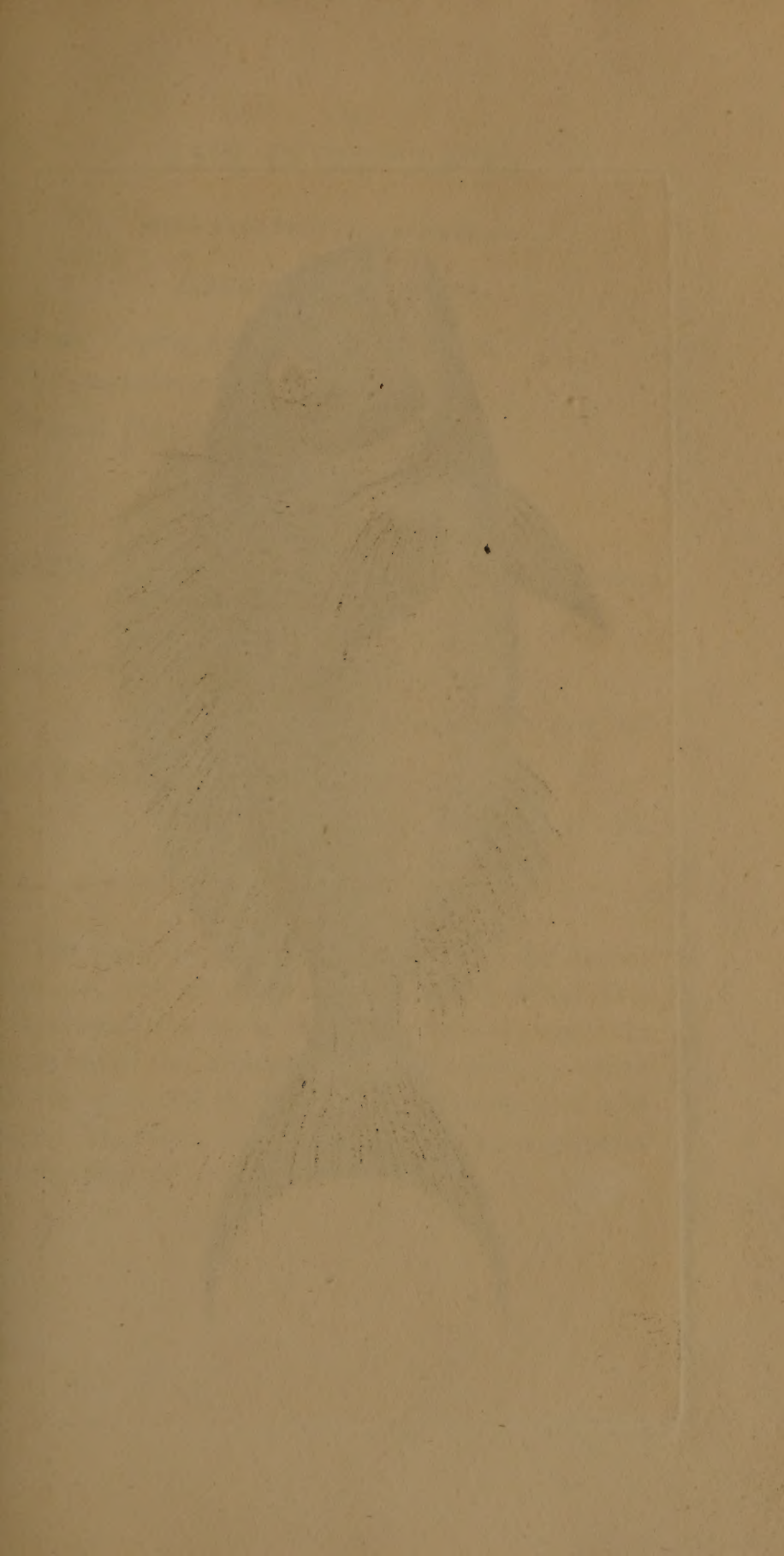
Character Specificus, &c.

CORYPHÆNA CÆRULEA, iridibus aureis.

CORYPHÆNA tota CÆRULEA.
Bloch ichth. 6. p. 120. t. 176.

CORYPHÆNA CÆRULEA.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 1191.

Maria incolit Americana Coryphæna cærulea, cujus iconem archetypam a celeberrimo Plumiero centum circiter abhinc annos delineatam publicavit Blochius, qui eam in splendidissimum opus ichthyologicum imitando transtulit. In bipedalem crescere solet longitudinem.



THE

BLUE CORYPHÆNA.

Generic Character.

Head sloping suddenly downwards.
Gill-membranes five-rayed.
Dorsal Fin the length of the back.

Specific Character, &c.

BLUE CORYPHÆNA with gold-coloured irides.

Novacula cærulea. The Blue-Fish.
Catesb. Car. 2. t. 18.

Le Rasoir bleu.
Bloch. ichth. 6. t. 176.

The Coryphæna cærulea is a native of the American seas, and grows to about the length of two feet. An elegant figure of this fish occurs amongst the drawings of the celebrated Father Plumier, by whom it was described in the preceding century: of this figure Dr. Bloch has availed himself in his splendid ichthyological publication.

APLYSIA DEPILANS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus repens, obvelatum membranis reflexis, clypeo dorsali pulmones obtegente.
Foramen laterale dextrum.
Anus supra extremitatem dorsi.
Tentacula quatuor, anterius sita.

Character Specificus, &c.

APLYSIA fusco-flavescens, clypeo dorsali subpurpurascente.

APLYSIA DEPILANS.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1082.

Lernæa.

Bohadsch de anim. marin. p. 1. t. 1. 2. 3. 4.

Monstrum marinum singulare.

Seb. 3. t. 1. f. 8. 9.

Ob summam affinitatem possint fere cum limacibus conjungi quæ in hoc genere continentur animalia, et quasi limaces marini reputari. Species præcipua quam depinximus, cui color communis pallet livide fuscus, magnitudine multum variat, longa interdum sex vel octo uncias, plerumque autem multo minor.

Male

Male olet, diciturque contrectata fluidum quiddam acre emittere, quod si in cutem inciderit, ruborem excitat: quod tamen non Aplysiæ solius est, commune enim est huic cum multis in Molluscorum genere. Circa littora maris Mediterranei plerumque invenitur Aplysia depilans.

N

THE

MEDITERRANEAN APLYSIA.

Generic Character.

Body repent, covered by reflected membranes and a dorsal shield.

A *Foramen* on the right side.

Vent situated at the extremity of the back.

Four *Tentacula* situated in front.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellowish-Brown APLYSIA, with a purplish cast on the dorsal shield.

Depilatory APLYSIA.

Brit. Zool. 4. p. 35. pl. 6.

The Sea Hare.

The genus Aplysia is so nearly allied to that of Limax, that it might almost be conjoined with it, and may be considered as a kind of marine Slug. The principal species, which is here represented, varies much in size, and is sometimes found of the length of six or eight inches: it is however more commonly found of a smaller size. Its general colour is a pale livid

livid brown. It is an animal of a disagreeable smell, and, when handled, is said to discharge a fluid of an acrimonious nature, which causes a degree of redness and inflammation on the skin: this however is a particular which is by no means confined to the genus Aplysia, but takes place in a still greater degree in several other animals belonging to the tribe *Mollusca*. The Aplysia depilans is chiefly found about the coasts of the Mediterranean.

VOLUTA ÆTHIOPICA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Testa unilocularis, spiralis.
Apertura ecandata, subeffusa.
Columella plicata.

Character Specificus, &c.

VOLUTA testa emarginata ventricosa, spira coronata spinis fornicatis, apice papillari, columella quadriplicata.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1195.

Cymbium mamillare coronatum.

Seb. 3. t. 65. f. 12.

Corona ÆTHIOPICA.

Argenv. t. 20. f. F.

Cochlea hæc magna et venusta, quæ interdum grandior longe est quam in tabula ostenditur, e maribus Indicis extrahitur, colore, ut plurimum, fusco-flavescente; interdum, (quod et specimini huic nostro contigit) non sine fascia seu fasciis macularum magnarum albarum a forma cordis non magnopere distantium, aut angulatarum. Interdum quoque spinarum basin cingentium variat longitudo.

RN

THE

ÆTHIOPIAN VOLUTE.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell unilocular, spiral.
Pillar twisted or plaited.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellow-Brown, emarginated, ventricose VOLUTE, with four wreaths on the pillar, and the spire crowned with spines.

La Couronne d'Ethiopie.

Argenv. 17. f. F.

The ETHIOPIAN Crown.

This large and elegant shell, which sometimes far exceeds the size of the annexed engraving, is a native of the Indian seas. Its general colour is a yellowish brown, which is sometimes varied, as in the present specimen, with one or more transverse fasciæ of large and somewhat heart-shaped or angular spots: it also occasionally varies in having either longer or shorter spines or processes round the base.

CORVUS GLANDARIUS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum convexum, cultratum.
Nares pennis setaceis recumbentibus obtectæ.
Lingua cartilaginea, bifida.
Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 155.

Character Specificus, &c.

CORVUS subferrugineus, cauda nigra, tectricibus alarum cæruleo nigroque transversim fasciatis.

CORVUS GLANDARIUS. C. tectricibus alarum cæruleis: lineis transversis albis nigrisque, corpore ferrugineo variegato.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 156.

Corvo glandario conceditur locus in pulcherrimis avibus Europæis. Amat præcipue sylvas et colles arboribus obsitos; vesciturque glande faginea et querna, nec non baccis et frugibus. Interdum etiam aviculas prædatur. Vocem emittit raucam, argutam, stridulam, injucundam; docetur tamen varios sonos, et ipsam etiam vocem humanam imitari. Dicitur, perturbatis nuper et confusis rebus Gallicis, postquam restricta diu eruperat apud omnes

ordines feras venandi licentia, ingentem corvorum glandariorum multitudinem, strepitu insolito et tormentis displosis perterritam, non in interiora se surripuisse, sed litora petiisse proxime opposita; et in oris nonnullis Britannicis conspectas fuisse magnas catervas longo volatu fessas et debilitatas, antequam umbrosos sylvarum recessus contingere potuissent.

THE

COMMON JAY.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill convex, cultrated.
Nostrils covered with recumbent bristly feathers.
Tongue cartilaginous, bifid.
Feet formed for walking.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Subferruginous Crow, with black tail, and wing-coverts transversly barred with black and blue.

The JAY.

Willugb. ornith. p. 130.
Penn. Brit. Zool. 1. No. 19.

The Jay, one of the most beautiful of the European birds, is principally an inhabitant of woody and hilly regions; living on mast, berries, acorns, and fruit: it is also observed sometimes to prey on smaller birds. Its natural note is loud, sharp, and unpleasant; but it may be taught to imitate various sounds, and even that of the human voice itself.

It is said that, during the early period of the French Revolution, when persons of all ranks had suddenly obtained the unlimited power of ranging the woods and forests in quest of game, vast flocks of Jays, terrified by the unusual noise of the guns, flew over to the nearest opposite coasts of England, instead of endeavouring to escape by retreating into other parts of the country; and that on some of our own coasts these birds were observed in vast numbers, seemingly exhausted with fatigue, yet endeavouring to gain the nearest wooded retreats.

PAPILIO HELENUS,
ET
PAPILIO STENELES.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.) *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

P. Helenus. P. alis caudatis nigris: posticis macula alba: subtus tribus albidis lunulisque septem ferrugineis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 745. Eq. Tr.

P. alis dentatis nigris, posticis macula alba lunulaque duplici purpurea.

Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 3.

P. Steneles. P. alis subcaudatis supra fuscis, fascia virescente obtusa interrupta.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 750. Eq. Ach.

P. alis dentatis fuscis, fasciis duabus viridibus, altera posticarum integra.

Fab. sp. ins. 2. p. 23.

Ostenditur in tabula papilionum duorum exoticorum vera magnitudo, quorum qui altius depingitur Indiam, qui inferius Americam meridionalem incolit.

HELENUS and STENELES.

Generic Character.

Antennæ commonly thickening towards the end into a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

HELENUS. Butterfly with tailed black wings, the lower pair marked by a white spot.

Clerk. ic. t. 13. f. 2.

Cram. pap. 13. t. 153. f. A. B.

STENELES. Butterfly with denticulated brown wings, marked by an obtuse, interrupted, green band.

Clerk ic. t. 35. f. 2.

Aubent. miscell. Pl. Enl. t. 95. f. 12.

Cram. pap. 7. t. 79. f. A. B.

Of the two exotic Butterflies exhibited on the present plate the superior is a native of India, and the inferior of South America. Both are represented in their natural size.

CHÆTODON SETIFER.

****

Character Genericus.

Dentes setacei.
Corpus pictum.

Bloch. ichth. 6. p. 35.

Character Specificus, &c.

CHÆTODON flavescens, rubro striatus, ocello setaque ad pinnam dorsi.

CHÆTODON setifer. C. seta ocelloque ad pinnam dorsi.

Bloch. 12. p. 99. t. 446. f. 1.

Maria incolit Indica Chætodon setifer, cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.

R.N.

THE

RED-STRIPED CHÆTODON.

Generic Character.

Teeth setaceous.
Body varied or banded.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellowish CHÆTODON, with numerous red stripes on the body, and an eye-shaped spot and bristle on the dorsal fin.

The RED-STRIPED CHÆTODON.

The red-striped Chætodon is an inhabitant of the Indian seas, and is represented on the annexed plate in its natural size.

VOLUTA HEBRÆA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.
Testa unilocularis, spiralis.
Apertura ecaudata, subeffusa.
Columella plicata: Labio Umbilicove nullo.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1186.

Character Specificus, &c.

VOLUTA subferruginea, fusco reticulata, anfractibus spinis subacutis, columella plicis quinque validioribus tribusque obsoletis.

VOLUTA EBRÆA. V. testa emarginata fusiformi, anfractibus spinis subacutis, columella plicis quinque validioribus tribusque obsoletis. *Lin. Syst. Nat.* p. 1194.

Lignum venosum. *Argevo.* 17. f. D.

E maribus extrahitur Indicis et Americanis rara hæc testa, in pulcherrimis sui generis merito habenda. Major interdum est quam in tabula ostenditur.

RN

THE

VEINED VOLUTE.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.
Shell unilocular, spiral.
Pillar twisted or plaited.

Specific Character, &c.

Subferruginous VOLUTE, with brown reticulated veins, subacute spines on the spires, five large plaits on the pillar, with three indistinct ones.

GREAT VEINED VOLUTE.
HEBREW VOLUTE.

The rare shell on the present plate is a native of the Indian and American seas, and is justly numbered among the most beautiful of its tribe. It is occasionally found of larger size than here represented.

TROCHILUS PELLA.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum subulato-filiforme apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.

Lingua filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 189.

Character Specificus, &c.

TROCHILUS curvirostris, rectricibus intermediis longissimis, corpore rubro, capite fusco, gula aurata, uropygio viridi.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 189.

Polytmus surinamensis longicaudus ruber.

Briss. av. 3. p. 690.

Falcinellus gutture viridi.

Klein. av. p. 108.

In maximis est sui generis splendida hæc avis, Americæ australis, præcipue Surinamiæ incola. Minor longe est feminæ nitor, nec eminentes habet sed æquales caudæ pennas duas intermedias, quæ mari reliquis multo longiores decus afferunt. Specimen eximium unde figura hæc nostra depicta est suppeditavit Museum Leverianum.

THE

TOPAZ-THROATED HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Bill filiform, tubular towards the tip, the upper mandible sheathing the lower.

Tongue filiform, consisting of two conjoined tubes.

Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character, &c.

Curve-billed rufous HUMMING-BIRD, with dusky head, topazine throat, and two very long intermediate tail-feathers.

Long-tailed red HUMMING-BIRD.

Edw. pl. 32.

TOPAZ HUMMING-BIRD.

Lath. syn. 1. p. 746.

This species, which is one of the largest of the Humming-Birds, is a native of the Southern parts of America, and, in particular, of Surinam. The female is much less brilliant than the male, and is distinguished by the want of the two long intermediate tail-feathers so conspicuous in the male. The beautiful specimen here figured is preserved in the Leverian Museum.

HOLOCENTRUS TIGRINUS.

Character Genericus.

Opercula squamata, serrata, aculeata.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 45.

Thoracici.

Character Specificus, &c.

HOLOCENTRUS maculatus, pinna caudæ lunata.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 59. t. 237.

Perca maxilla inferiore longiore, toto maculis et lineis transversis varia.

Seb. mus. 3. t. 27. f. 15.

Prochilus capite producto, &c.

Klein. misc. pisc. 5. t. 12.

A Percæ genere, cui certe admodum affine est, præcipue dignoscitur Holocentri genus, quod operculorum spinosa sit facies. Speciem elegantem descripsimus, maria Indica incolentem, eadem ut plurimum magnitudine qua Clupea vulgaris sive *Harengus* Linnæi.

RN

THE

VARIEGATED HOLOCENTRUS.

Generic Character.

Gill-Covers scaly, serrated, and spiny.

Specific Character, &c.

White HOLOCENTRUS with brown variegations.

Tiger HOLOCENTRUS.

La Marquille.

Renard Hist. Poiss. 1. t. 6. f. 45.

The genus Holocentrus is extremely allied to that of Perca, differing only in the spiny appearance of the opercula or gill-covers. The elegant species represented on the plate is a native of the Indian seas, and is generally of the size of a common Herring.

NAUTILUS POMPILIUS.

Character Genericus.

Animal (*Rumph. mus.* t. 17. f. B.)

Testa univalvis isthmis perforatis concamerata, polythalamia.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1161.

Character Specificus, &c.

NAUTILUS testæ apertura cordata, anfractibus obtusis lævibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3369.

Cochlea margaritifera.

Rondel. aq. p. 97.

NAUTILUS major crassus.

Rumph. mus. t. 17. f. A. C.

Non possit non contemplantis animum percellere, quæ leviter interdum variata per universum genus pervadit Nautili Pompilii interna conformatio; cujus singula camera seu divisio cum illa quæ proxime adjacet, tubulo brevi et aperto connectitur, cellula prima et præcipua, cæteris multo ampliore, habitaculum, ut videtur, corpori animalis incolentis præbente;

bente; cujus animalis vera natura usque in hunc diem non satis accurate explorata est. Licet inditum sit huic testæ nomen *Nautili* genericum, non tamen in aquis navigare potest Pompilius, more istius quæ *Argonauta Argo*, seu *Nautilus papyraceus* communiter nominatur; cum qua tamen a nonnullis scriptoribus confundi videtur: Crescere non raro solet in magnam molem Nautilus Pompilius, in maribus Indicis præcipue repertus.

RN.

THE

GREAT NAUTILUS.

Generic Character.

Animal not perfectly known.

Shell univalve, divided internally into a great many concentric cells, communicating by short tubes.

Specific Character, &c.

Whitish NAUTILUS with yellow-brown transverse bands, smooth spires, and cordated aperture.

The great pearly NAUTILUS.

The Chambered NAUTILUS.

The curious structure of this shell, (and which also runs, with some variation, thro' the whole genus,) cannot be contemplated without admiration; each cell or camera communicating with the next by a small and short open tube, the first or principal cell being far larger than the rest, and appearing destined to contain the chief part or body of the inhabiting animal, the nature of which is not yet properly understood. The Nautilus Pompilius is a native

PANTHOUS.

Generic Character.

Antennæ commonly thickening towards the end into a clavated tip.

Wings (when at rest) meeting upwards. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

Dusky Butterfly, with dentated wings spotted with white, the spots on the lower wings marked by a black patch.

The Great dusky Amboina Butterfly.

In this plate is exhibited, (from the work of Seba,) the supposed female of the Papilio Panthous, before represented in the present publication. The insect is shewn in its natural size, and may perhaps be considered as the largest of all the papilionaceous tribe.

TROCHILUS SUPERBUS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum subulato-filiforme, apice tubulato, capite longius: Mandibula superior vaginans inferiorem.

Lingua filiformis, filis duobus coalitis tubulosa.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 189.

Character Specificus.

TROCHILUS rectirostris viridi-aureus, vertice cæruleo, fascia per genas duplici nigro-alba, gula pectoreque phoeniceis.

De pulcherrima hac specie nihil pro certo cognitum est, nisi quod, ut fere solet reliquum genus, Americæ partes australes incolat. Ostendit tabula veram avis magnitudinem, a nemine, ut opinor, antea descriptæ aut depictæ.

THE

STRIPE-CHEEKED HUMMING-BIRD.

Generic Character.

Bill filiform, tubular towards the tip, the upper mandible sheathing the lower.

Tongue filiform, consisting of two conjoined tubes.

Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character.

Strait-Billed gold-green HUMMING-BIRD, with blue-crown, double black-and-white check-stripe, and crimson throat and breast.

Of this most beautiful species, which appears to have been hitherto undescribed, nothing more is known than that, like most others of this genus, it is a native of the Southern parts of America. It is represented on the plate in its natural size.

FISTULARIA TABACARIA.

****

Character Genericus.

Rostrum cylindricum, apice maxillosum.
Membrana branchiostega radiis septem.
Corpus elongatum.

Character Specificus, &c.

FISTULARIA fusca cæruleo maculata, abdomine albido, pinnis rubris, cauda bifida setifera.

Abdominales.

FISTULARIA TABACARIA. F. cauda bifida setifera.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 515.

Solenostomus, &c.

Klein M. Pisc. 4. p. 25. n. 4.

Insignit Fistulariæ genus forma rostri et longitudo corporis. In eo duæ tantum continentur species, quarum quæ depingitur fortasse vulgatior est, in mari Indico reperta, longitudine fere tripedali. Adjicitur tabulæ varietas hujus piscis, cui rostrum serratum, a celeberrimo Blochio descripta.

THE

FIBRE-TAILED FISTULARIA.

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Generic Character.

Snout cylindric, with the mouth at the tip.
Gill-Membrane furnished with seven rays.
Body elongated.

Specific Character, &c.

Brown FISTULARIA spotted with blue, with whitish abdomen, red fins, and bifid tail terminated by a long fibre.

The Tobacco-Pipe Fish.

The blue-spotted FISTULARIA.

The singular genus Fistularia is readily distinguished by the form of its snout and the length of its body: it contains only two species, of which the present is perhaps the most common: it is found in the Indian seas, and arrives at the length of nearly three feet. A variety with a serrated snout is described by Dr. Bloch, and is also sketched in the present plate.

STROMBUS LATISSIMUS.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, spiralis, latere ampliata.

Apertura labro sæpius dilatato, desinens in canalem sinistrum.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1207.

Character Specificus, &c.

STROMBUS labro rotundato maximo, ventre inermi, spira subnodosa.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1211.

Alata lata.

Rumph. t. 36. f. L.

List. conch. t. 856. *Martini conch.* t. 82. f. 832.

Alata lata.

Seb. 3. p. 163. t. 63. f. 1. 2.

Labio seu latere oris exteriore latius expanso distinguitur Strombi genus, et spargitur in plurimas species. E rarioribus est illa quam selegimus, in maribus Indicis, ut plurimum, reperta, sæpius major longe specimine depicto.

THE

WING STROMBUS.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax.

Shell univalve, spiral, enlarged on the side.

Aperture generally with a dilated lip, ending in a channel towards the left.

Specific Character, &c.

STROMBUS with very large rounded lip, smooth body, and subnodose spire.

Wide-lipped Indian STROMBUS.

WING STROMBUS.

The genus Strombus is distinguished by the remarkable width or dilatation of the exterior lip or edge of the shell: the species are numerous, among which that represented on the present plate may be considered as one of the rarest: it is a native of the Indian seas, and is occasionally found of a much greater size than the specimen figured.

THE

LONG-TAILED PHALÆNA.

Generic Character.

Antennæ setaceous, gradually lessening from the base to the tip.

Wings (when at rest) commonly deflected. (flight nocturnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

Ferruginous PHALÆNA, with the lower wings extended into extremely long tail-like processes.

Drury ins. p. 39. pl. 29.

Of all the lepidoptera yet known, the present species is perhaps the most remarkable for the excessive length of the tail-like processes or appendices with which the lower wings are terminated: it is a native of Africa, and is numbered among the rarest of the exotic Phalænæ. It seems to have been first described and figured in the elegant work of Mr. Drury.

LANIUS BICOLOR.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum rectiusculum, dente utrinque versus apicem, basi nudum.

Lingua lacera.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 134.

Character Specificus, &c.

LANIUS cæruleus, subtus albus, cauda subæquali.

LANIUS cauda subæquali, supra cæruleus subtus albus, capistro nigro.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 75.

Loxia Madagascarina.

Lin. Syst. Nat. 1. p. 306.

Species perpulchra hic depicta insulas Africanas præcipue autem Madagascariam incolit: femina a mare coloribus multo minus vividis distinguitur.

THE

BLUE SHRIKE.

****

Generic Character.

Bill straitish, with a tooth or process on each side near the tip.

Tongue jagged.

Specific Character, &c.

BLUE SHRIKE, white beneath, with rounded tail.

BLUE SHRIKE.

Lath. Syn. 1. p. 178.

La Pie-griesche blue de Madagascar.

Pl. Enl. 32. f. 2.

The beautiful species here represented is a native of the African islands, and is principally found in Madagascar: the female is distinguished from the male by its far less brilliant colour.

HOLOCENTRUS SOGO.

Character Genericus.

Opercula squamata, serrata, aculeata.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 47.

Thoracici.

Character Specificus, &c.

HOLOCENTRUS ruber, lineis longitudinalibus flavis, cauda furcata.

HOLOCENTRUS SOGO. H. pinna ventrali radiis octo.

Bloch. ichth. 7. p. 46. t. 232.

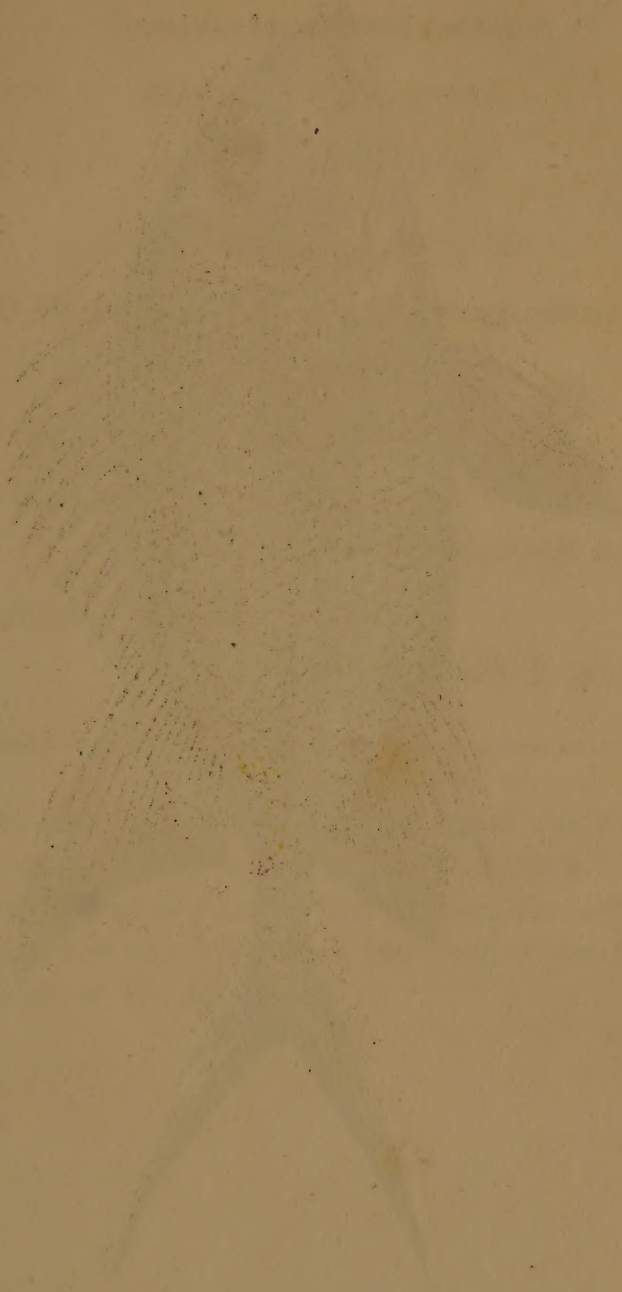
HOLOCENTRUS.

Seb. mus. 3. p. 73. t. 27. f. 1.

Perca marina rubra.

Catesb. Carol. 2. t. 3. f. 2.

In maribus Indicis innascitur Holocentrus Sogo, magnitudine Percam vulgarem sive fluviatilem referens. Viro celeberrimo Carolo Plumier figuram archetypam hujus piscis debemus, a Blochio primum evulgatam.



RPN

THE

RED HOLOCENTRUS.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Gill-Covers scaly, serrated, spiny.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

RED HOLOCENTRUS with longitudinal yellow stripes and forked tail.

The Sogo or RED HOLOCENTRUS.

The Squirrel.

Catesb. Carol. 2. pl. 3. f. 2.

Der Sogo.

Bloch. ichth. 7. pl. 232.

The Holocentrus Sogo is a native of the Indian seas, and is of the size of a common perch. It is to the celebrated Plumier that we owe the archetypal figure of this fish, which has been engraved in the work of Dr. Bloch.

CONUS TULIPA.

Character Genericus.

Animal Limax.

Testa univalvis, convoluta, turbinata.

Apertura effusa, longitudinalis, linearis, edentula, basi integra.

Columella lævis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1165.

Character Specificus, &c.

CONUS testa ventricosa alba, nebulis longitudinalibus aurantiis, punctis transversis fuscis, apertura dehiscente.

CONUS TULIPA. C. testa oblonga gibba lævi, apertura dehiscente.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1172.

Rumph. mus. t. 34 f. K.

Knorr vergn. 5. t. 20. f. 1. 2.

Inter testas pulcherrimas merito numeratur Conus Tulipa cujus magnitudinem veram ostendit tabula. Circa littora Indica præcipue conspicitur.

THE

TULIP CONE.

Generic Character.

Animal resembling a Limax or Slug.

Shell more or less conic or pyramidal.

Aperture longitudinal, linear, without teeth, entire at the base.

Pillar smooth.

Specific Character, &c.

Smooth white ventricose CONE, with longitudinal orange-coloured clouds, and dusky transverse specks.

The Tulip-Shell or TULIP CONE.

The Tulip Cone is justly considered as one of the most beautiful shells of its tribe: it is a native of the Indian seas, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

CANCER CRISTATUS?

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Character Genericus.

Pedes octo (rarius sex aut decem;) insuper manus duæ chelatæ.

Oculi duo, distantes, plurimis pedunculati; elongati, mobiles.

Cauda articulata, inermis.

Character Specificus, &c.

Cancer thorace pedibusque aculeatis, rostro porrecto bifido cristato.

Fabr. ins. 1. p. 503.

Lin. Gmel. p. 2980.

Rumph. mus. t. 8. f. 1.

Seb. 3. t. 22. f. 2. 3.

Hujus speciei descriptionem a Seba in opus nostrum transferre non dubitavimus.

"Miratu dignissimus iste cancer, Rumphio cancer spinosissimus dictus, non tantum in tegmine superiore, quod mire gibbosum, et quasi in montes et valles distinctum est, sed in aliis quoque partibus pilosa quasi tela, et pungentes aculeos, manipulatim compositos, ostentat. Caput, veluti turritum, acuminatum, spinosis processibus undique asperum est.

Brachia

Brachia itidem crassa, longa, ramos, in omni ambitu, ramorumque propagines emittunt. Quin vel ipsi forcipes similibus undique horrent. Octo postici pedes, pari modo constituti, aculeis crassis, pungentibus, simplicibus, ubique pleni sunt. Sic et cauda sese habet plurimis brevibusque articulis geniculata. Pedes posteriores in minutum et brevem terminantur unguiculum. Color dilute griseus per omnia regnat." Maria incolit Asiatica.

THE

CRESTED CRAB.

Generic Character.

Legs generally eight, (in some species six or ten, besides two claspers or chelated arms.

Eyes two, commonly distant; footstalked, moveable.

Tail articulated.

Specific Character, &c.

Short-tailed tuberculated CRAB with numerous ramified and fasciculated spines, and bifid crested snout.

This highly singular species, says Seba, is the *cancer horridus* of Rumphius, and is covered not only on the upper part of the body, which is very convex and marked into various elevations and depressions, but also on every other part with groupes of sharp spines and hair-like prickles: the head is elevated, acuminated, and every where beset with spiny processes: the long and thick arms are covered along their whole outline with branching subdivisions which are visible even on the forcipes themselves: the eight hind legs are formed on a similar plan,

plan, but are covered with thick, sharp, simple spines: the tail, which is spiny also, consists of several small and short joints: the hind feet terminate in minute and short claws: the general colour of the whole animal is pale grey. It is a native of the Asiatic seas.

ALCEDO CHLOROCEPHALA.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum trigonum, crassum, rectum, longum.
Lingua carnosa, brevissima, plana, acuta.
Pedes gressorii *plerisque.*

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 178.

Character Specificus, &c.

ALCEDO viridi-cærulea, subtus alba, vertice viridi nigro marginato.

ALCEDO CHLOROCEPHALA.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 250.
Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 454.

Insulas Indicas inhabitat elegantissima hæc avis, magnitudine Alcedinem Europæam sive Ispidam paulum superans.

THE

GREEN-HEADED KINGFISHER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill trigonal, thick, strait, long.
Tongue fleshy, very short, flat, sharp-pointed.
Feet gressorial.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Blue-Green KINGFISHER, white beneath, with green crown margined with black.

Le Martin-Pecheur a tete verte.

Buff. ois. 7. p. 190.
Pl. Enl. 783. f. 2.

GREEN-HEADED KINGFISHER.

Lath. syn. 1. p. 620.

This highly elegant species is a native of the Indian islands. Its size somewhat exceeds that of the common European Kingfisher.

EQUES AMERICANUS.

Character Genericus.

Dentium ordines plurimi.
Corpus fasciatum.

Character Specificus, &c.

EQUES pinna dorsi altissima.

Bloch. ichth. 10. p. 76. t. 347.

Thoracici.

Chætodon lanceolatus. C. cauda integra, corpore fasciis tribus; oculari, pectorali, longitudinalique.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 466.

Piscem hunc in Chætodontibus a Linnæo habitum ad novum et sibi proprium genus retulit Blochius, quod dentium non sit, ut Chætodontum, unicus ordo, sed plures concentrici. Maria incolit Americana, et in tabula magnitudine quasi dimidiata depingitur.

RPN

THE

KNIGHT-FISH.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Teeth in several rows.
Body banded.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

KNIGHT-FISH with very high dorsal fin.

The Guaperva.

The Ribband-Fish.

Edw. pl. 210.

Le Chevalier.

Bloch. ichth. t. 347.

This fish, which by Linnæus was associated with the Chætodons, has been formed into a distinct genus by Dr. Bloch on account of its teeth, which, instead of being arranged in a single row, as in those animals, are disposed into several concentric ranges. It is a native of the American seas, and is represented on the plate of about half its natural size.

plurimos elongatos et dilatatos, apicibus magis minusve ramosis seu divaricatis.

Maria incolit Indica et Americana murex ramosus major interdum speciminibus quæ in tabula monstrantur.

THE

BRANCHED MUREX.

Generic Character.

Animal allied to a Slug.

Shell univalve, spiral, roughened by membranaceous sutures.

Aperture ending in a strait or subascending channel.

Specific Character, &c.

Yellowish-brown transversely striated MUREX, with three longitudinal rows of foliaceous processes.

The BRANCHED MUREX.

Branched Purple-Shell.

The genus Murex, distinguished in general by a peculiar irregularity of surface, affords few species more remarkable than the present, in which the spires of the shell are beset with numerous lengthened and expanded processes more or less divided or branched at their extremities. It is a native of the Indian and American seas, and sometimes exceeds the size of the specimens represented on the annexed plate.

SPHINX ATROPOS.

****

Character Genericus.

Antennæ subprismaticæ, utroque fine attenuatæ.
Lingua exserta (plerisque:)
Palpi duo reflexi.
Alæ deflexæ.

Character Specificus, &c.

SPHINX alis primoribus griseis, posterioribus abdomineque luteis nigro-fasciatis, thorace macula craniolari flava.

SPHINX alis integris: posticis luteis fasciis fuscis, abdomine luteo cingulis nigris.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 799.

Varias Europæ regiones incolit formosissimum hoc insectum, et e rarissimis est lepidopteris quæ in Britannia aluntur. Hujus larva solani tuberosi nec non jasmini folia præ cæteris amat, et cum noctu præcipue vescatur, interdiu deliteat, eo fit ut difficilior sit detectu quam aliæ pleræque larvæ lepidopterorum. Mense Augusto, chrysalidis vices subitura sub humo se condit, unde mense Septembri insequentis anni prodit ipsa Sphinx, thoracem habens macula

macula insignitum cujus possit esse quædam imaginaria similitudo cum cranio arido mortui hominis ut vulgo depingitur; quam ob causam, emissamque vocem stridulam, si quis tangendo irritaverit, indoctæ plebi magnum non raro timorem incutit quasi male ominata, et mortis prænuncia: immo narrat celeberrimus Reaumurius ipsas monachas Gallici cujusdam coenobii subitanea trepidatione fuisse perculsas visa Sphinge quæ vespertina per fenestras involaverat.

Quod commune est aliis plerisque insectis, coloribus vel saturatioribus vel pallidioribus variat Sphinx Atropos.

THE

JASMINE SPHINX.

Generic Character.

Antennæ subprismatic, attenuated at each extremity.

Tongue generally exserted.

Feelers two, reflex.

Wings deflected.

Specific Character, &c.

SPHINX with the upper wings grey, the lower wings and abdomen deep yellow barred with black, and the thorax marked by a scull-shaped yellow patch.

The Tiger Hawk-Moth.

The Jasmine Hawk-Moth, or Death-Head Sphinx,

This highly beautiful insect is a native of many parts of Europe, and is numbered among the rarer species of British lepidoptera. The larva or caterpillar is observed to prefer the leaves of the Jasmine and the Potatoe to those of most other plants; and as it feeds principally by night, concealing itself during the day, is much less frequently seen than most

most other insects of its tribe. It retires under ground in the month of August, in order to undergo its change into a chrysalis, from which, in the month of September in the following year proceeds the complete insect, which is distinguished by a remarkable spot or patch on the thorax, bearing an imaginary resemblance to the figure of a scull or death's-head, as vulgarly represented. From this circumstance, joined to the stridulous tone which it utters when handled or irritated, it has been considered by the vulgar as an animal of ill omen, and as a messenger of fate. The celebrated Reaumur informs us that the members of a female convent in France were seized with general consternation on discovering one of these insects, which had accidentally flown in at one of the open windows during the evening. Like most other insects, it occasionally varies somewhat in colour, being darker or lighter in different individuals.

PELECANUS SINENSIS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum rectum : apice adunco, unguiculato.
Nares rima obliterata.
Facies nudiuscula.
Pedes æquilibres: digitis omnibus quatuor simul palmatis.

Character Specificus.

PELECANUS supra fuscus, subtus albidus fusco maculatus, gula alba, iridibus cæruleis, cauda rotundata.

In genere Pelecano nonnullæ sunt aves quæ ad exercendam artem piscatoriam dominis quæstuosam ali possint et institui. A Sinensibus deductus est mos, indeque reversi non ita pridem legati Britannici certiores fecere Europæos de specie qua utuntur ii ad hoc opus educata: illa nempe, quæ anserina quasi magnitudine, corpore tamen tenuior, si colores excipias, *graculo* et *carboni* pelecanis non longe est absimilis.

Quando piscari volunt Sinenses, aves multas levibus in scaphis imponunt, quæ ad nutum domini cum in aquas se projecerint, parvo temporis spatio pisces

rostris arreptos in cymbam deferunt; nec annulo collari opus est ne forte prædam deglutiant (sine quo apud Europæos nunquam committitur *carboni* res piscatoria) adeo enim disciplinæ et imperiis assueverunt dociles Sinensium pelecani, ut si prædæ aliquod iis dispertitum fuerit, satis id putent ad laboris remunerationem.

Auctor est Dominus Stantonus, qui librum nuperrime edidit de moribus Sinensium, conspici posse in nonnullis lacubus millia multa scapharum, unde mirum hoc piscaturæ genus ab avibus peragitur.

THE

CHINESE PELICAN.

Generic Character.

Bill long, strait, hooked at the end.
Nostrils small, in an obscure furrow.
Face naked.
Toes all four united by a web.

Specific Character.

Brown PELICAN, with white throat, the body whitish beneath and spotted with brown; the tail rounded; the irides blue.

Staunton's Chinese Embassy, 2. p. 388.

The art of training some particular species of this genus to the practice of fishing for the profit of their owners appears to have originated among that industrious people the Chinese, who are in the habit of turning every object to as much advantage as possible. It was not however till the period of the late embassy to China that the real species used for this purpose became known to Europeans. The bird is about the size of a common goose, but is of a thinner form, and resembles, except in colour, the European Shag and Corvorant. When used for fish-

ing, these birds are carried in small boats, and, at a signal given, plunge into the water, and soon return with the prey in their mouth, requiring no ring round the neck, to prevent their swallowing it, as is the practice in Europe when the Cormorant is sometimes used for a similar purpose; the Chinese fowl being so well trained as to require only the encouragement of part of their prey. We are informed by Sir George Staunton, in his account of the late Embassy, that on some of the Chinese lakes may be seen thousands of small boats destined entirely to this curious species of fishery.

RTN

PHALÆNA AGRIPPINA.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ setaceæ, a basi ad apicem sensim attenuatæ.

Alæ (sedentis) sæpius deflexæ (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 808.

Character Specificus, &c.

PHALÆNA (noctua) alis subconcoloribus albidis fusco nebulosis, subtus subviolaceis.

Mer. ins. Sur. t. 20.

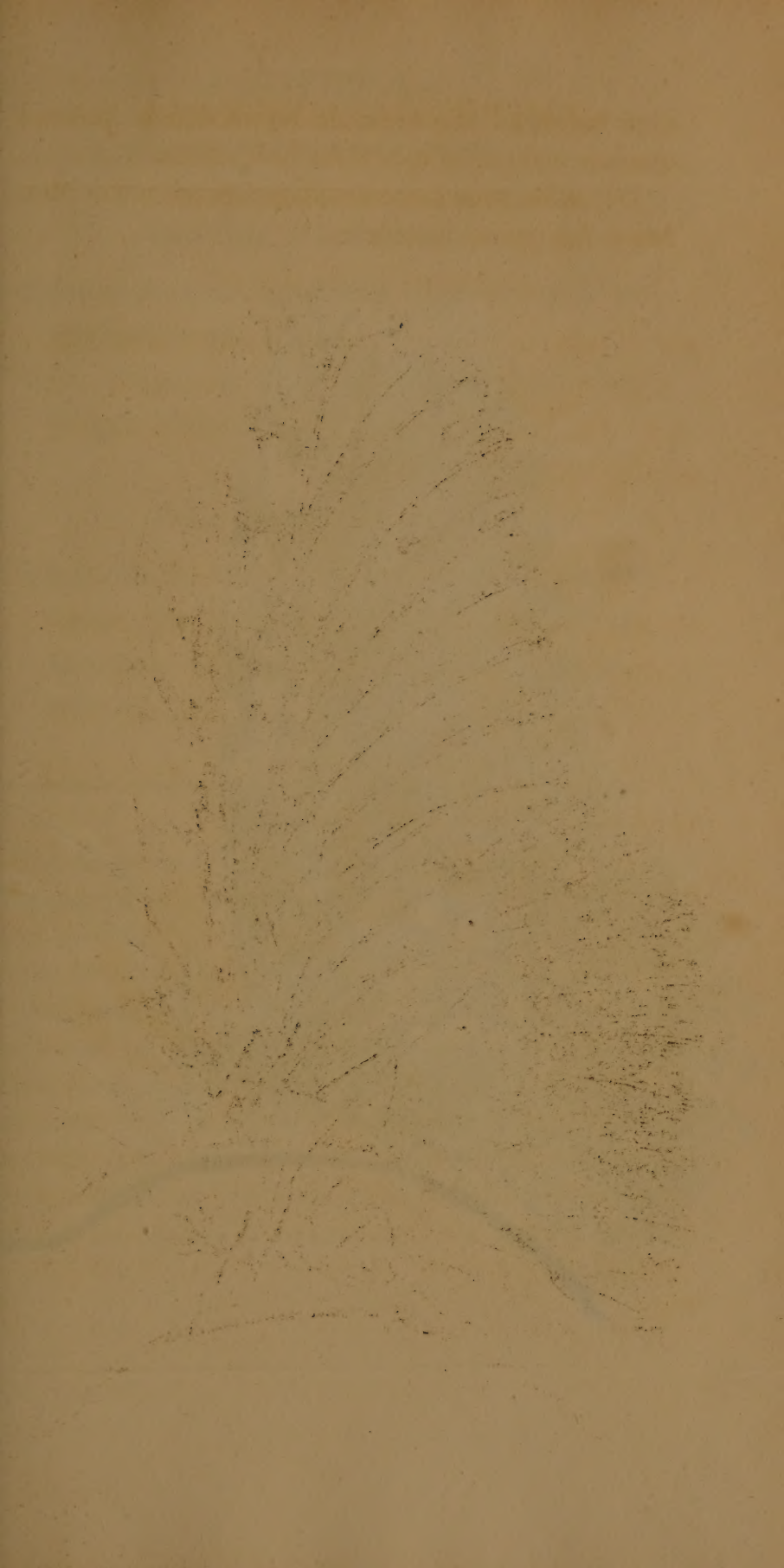
PHALÆNA AGRIPPINA.

Cram. ins. 8. t. 87. 88. A. A.

Phalænam hanc grandem et elegantem, Surinamiæ incolam, prima omnium descripsisse et depinxisse videtur celeberrima Merian in *historia insectorum Surinamensium.* Folia Gambogiæ depascitur larva, colore læte viridi, faciis latis, transversis, nigris variata: color autem viridis, anteaquam in chrysalidem convertatur phalæna, transire solet in splendido-rubrum. Errant frequenter auctores, quorum eadem est hæc species atque phalæna *strix* Linnæi, quæ

quæ tamen ad aliam tribum referri debet, generali quadam colorum dispositione huic affinis.

Jactat Museum Leverianum pulcherrima duo phalænæ Agrippinæ specimina.



AGRIPPINA.

Generic Character.

Antennæ setaceous, gradually diminishing from the base to the tip.

Wings (when at rest) commonly deflected. (Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character.

Whitish Moth, clouded with brown variegations; the pattern nearly similar on both surfaces; the inferior tinged with violet-colour.

The large and elegant moth represented on the present plate is a native of Surinam, and appears to have been first described and figured by the celebrated Madam Merian, in her history of the insects of that country. The caterpillar or larva feeds on the leaves of the Gamboge-tree, and is of a fine green, variegated with large, transverse, black bands; but some time before its assuming the form of a chrysalis it is observed to exhibit a remarkable alteration of colour, the green changing to a beautiful red. This species is commonly, but mistakenly, quoted

quoted as the Phalæna Strix of Linnæus; that insect belonging to a different division of the genus, and being allied to the present species only in the general distribution of its colours. In the Leverian Museum may be seen two very fine specimens of the Phalæna Agrippina.

ASCIDIA AURANTIUM.

Character Genericus.

Corpus fixum, teretiusculum, vaginans.

Aperturæ binæ ad summitatem : altera humiliore.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 1087.

Character Specificus, &c.

ASCIDIA subglobosa coccinea, papillis terminalibus cylindraceis.

ASCIDIA subglobosa, sacculo coccineo punctis duriusculis scabro, papillis terminalibus cylindraceis rugosis.

Pall. nov. act. Petrop. 2. p. 246. t. 7.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3128.

Ab erudito domino Pallas mutuatus sum hanc descriptionem, qua nulla possit esse aptior et accuratior :

" *Magnitudo* sæpe pomi aurantii majoris. *Forma*, præter basin truncatam testis lapillisque insidentem et papillas osculiferas, subglobosa. *Corium* externum in siccatis passim in magnas rugas crispatum, naturaliter æquabile, tenacissimum, rigidiusculum,

vix ungue crassius, extus totum punctis duriusculis, distantibus scabratum. *Papillæ* in vertice sphæræ binæ cylindraceæ, rugosæ, altera major, utraque orificio cruciatim diffisso pervia. Intra cavum corii continetur *follis* ductibus duobus carnosis orificiis papillarum insertus, constans strato fibrarum extus circularium interioreque grossiorum longitudinalium, in discum baseos tendinosum, circularem convergentibus. Hic follis seu *ventriculus* facile integer a corio secedit et enucleatur, intus vacuus, aquam marinam recepturus, stipatus adnato *viscere* parenchymatoso, in anfractus intestiniformes efficto, flavescente, a basi per latus arcuato-adscendente. *Color* extus coccineus."

THE

ORANGE ASCIDIA.

Generic Character.

Body fixed, generally subcylindric.

Apertures two at the upper part; one lower than the other.

Specific Character.

Subglobose orange-red ASCIDIA, with cylindric terminal papillæ.

This species of Ascidia is described by Dr. Pallas, who informs us that it is a native of the Asiatic seas, and is often found of the size of a large orange. Its shape is nearly globular, but truncated at the base, where it is affixed to stones, shells, &c. the external skin or rind, which in the dried specimens is usually marked here and there by several large wrinkles, is, in its recent state, of an even surface, very tough, of scarcely more than a nail's thickness, and roughened all over with distant, callous specks: on the upper part are two cylindric, wrinkled papillæ, one larger than the other, and both furnished with a crucial aperture: within the cavity of the rind is a sacculus or bladder, inserted by two fleshy ducts into the orifices of the papillæ, and consisting of circular exterior

exterior and longitudinal interior fibres, converging at the circular and tendinous base: this sacculus, which is for the reception of the sea-water, is easily separable from the rind: it is furnished internally with a yellowish visceral parenchyma, formed into intestinal windings ascending from the base up the sides of the cavity: the colour of this species is orange-red.

UPUPA ERYTHRORYNCHOS.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum arcuatum, convexum, subcompressum, obtusiusculum.

Lingua obtusa, integerrima, triquetra, brevissima.

Pedes ambulatorii.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 183.

Character Specificus.

UPUPA nigro-violacea, viridi nitens, rectricibus versus apices macula utrinque alba, rostro rubro.

Cimelia Physica. p. 96. t. 52.

UPUPA viridi-atra, purpureo splendens, &c.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 280.

Africæ incola esse creditur magnifica hæc avis, quam primum descripsisse opinor Lathamum. Putatur etiam interdum in India generari. Iconem pulcherrimam mutuati sumus a tabulis miscellaneis quas pereleganter edidit Dominus Millerus.

RPN

THE

RED-BILLED HOOPOE.

Generic Character.

Bill bowed, convex, somewhat compressed, rather obtuse.

Tongue obtuse, perfectly entire, triquetrous, very short.

Feet formed for walking.

Specific Character, &c.

Violet-black HOOPOE, with a gloss of green; the tail-feathers marked on each side towards the tips with a spot of white; the bill red.

Red-billed Promerops.

Lath. Synops. Suppl. 1. p. 124.

Millar. Illustr. nat. hist. pl. 52.

This magnificent bird, which seems to have been first described by Mr. Latham, is supposed to be a native of Africa; but it is also said to be found in India. The figure here given is copied from the beautiful representation published by Mr. Millar in his splendid plates of natural history.

SPHAGEBRANCHUS ROSTRATUS.

Character Genericus.

Spiracula duo sub collo.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 78.

Character Specificus.

SPHAGEBRANCHUS capite rostrato.

Bloch. ichth. 12. p. 79.

Apodes.

Genus Sphagebranchus, a Blochio primum institutum, hanc unicam continet speciem, in mari Indico præcipue repertam, et in longitudinem forte Anguillæ vulgaris crescentem.

R.P.N.

THE

ROSTRATED SPHAGEBRANCHUS.

Generic Character.

Spiracula two, situated beneath the neck.

Specific Character.

SPHAGEBRANCHUS with the head terminating in a sharp-pointed snout.

The genus Sphagebranchus, instituted by Dr. Bloch, contains only the species represented on the present plate. It is chiefly seen in the Indian seas, and is supposed to arrive at the size of a common eel.

BOA ANTARCTICA.

****

Character Genericus.

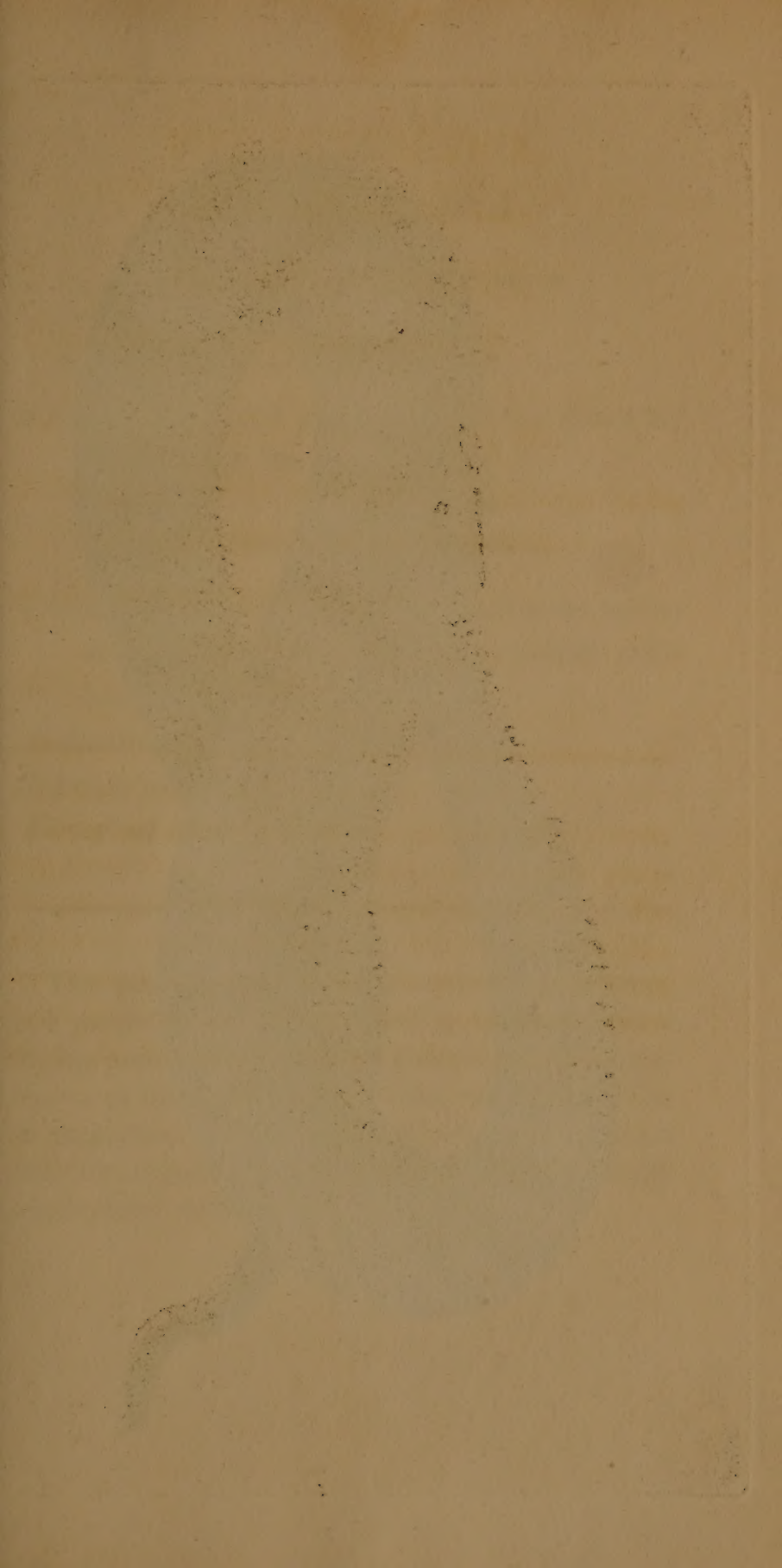
Scuta abdominalia et subcaudalia.

Character Specificus, &c.

BOA gilva, fasciis creberrimis transversis rufis, subtus flavescens, nigro maculata.

Scut: abdom. 113.
subcaud. 27.
Squam: terminales 22.

Venenata admodum est hæc species; rara insuper, nec antea descripta. Longitudo ut plurimum pedalis pertingit interdum ad quindecim uncias. Insignis est crassitudo corporis. Ob colores notabiles maculasque ex æquo sitas vix poteris permiscere hanc speciem cum ulla alia Boa quam adhuc novimus. In Australasia generatur Boa Antarctica.



RTN

THE

ANTARCTIC BOA.

Generic Character.

Scuta or undivided plates both on the abdomen and beneath the tail.

Specific Character, &c.

Gilvous BOA, with numerous transverse rufous fasciæ; beneath yellowish, spotted with black.

Abdominal plates 113.
Subcaudal 27.
Terminal scales 22 *pair.*

This beautiful, and hitherto undescribed serpent, is a native of Australasia, and is considered as a highly poisonous species. Its general length is about twelve or fifteen inches: its form remarkably thick in proportion. From the singularity of its colours and the regularity of its markings it is not easily confounded with any other species.

SCARABÆUS LONGIMANUS.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ clavatæ capitulo fissili.
Tibiæ anticæ sæpius dentatæ.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 541.

Character Specificus, &c.

SCARABÆUS muticus, pedibus anticis arcuatis longissimis.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 549.

Fabr. spec. ins. p. 18.
Voet. Scarab. t. 11. f. 97.

In India innascitur rarissima hæc species, cujus veram magnitudinem cernere est in tabula.

RPN

THE

LONG-ARMED BEETLE.

Generic Character.

Antennæ divided at the tip or head into several lamellæ.

Tibiæ or second joints of the fore-legs generally toothed.

Specific Character, &c.

Smooth chesnut-brown BEETLE, with very long, crooked fore-legs.

The crook-legged Indian BEETLE.

La Girafette.

Pl. Enl. 41. f. 1.

This highly rare insect is a native of India, and is represented on the plate in its natural size.

TANAGRA FESTIVA.

Character Genericus.

Rostrum conicum, acuminatum, emarginatum, basi subtrigonum, apice declive.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 313.

Character Specificus, &c.

TANAGRA viridis, capite cœruleo, collari (maris) rubro, humeris nigris, flavo marginatis.

TANAGRA Tricolor. Var. β.

Lath. ind. orn. p. 428.

TANAGRA Cayanensis varia cyanocephalos.

Briss. Suppl. p. 62. t. 4. f. 2.

Formosior est Tanagra festiva seu rubricollis vel ipsa Tanagra *Tatao*, quam in hoc opere jam descripsimus. Cayennam inhabitat; et cernere est in tabula naturalem avis magnitudinem. Collari isto splendide sanguineo quo mas ornatur caret femina.

R N

THE

COLLARED TANAGER.

GENERIC CHARACTER.

Bill conical, acuminated, a little inclining towards the point; upper mandible slightly ridged, and notched near the end.

SPECIFIC CHARACTER, &c.

Green TANAGER, with blue head, red collar (in the male) and black shoulders edged with yellow.

The Red-collared TANAGER.

Le Tricolor. *Buff.* 4. p. 276.

Green-headed TANAGER. Var. A.
Lath. Syn. 2. p. 235.

This bird, which perhaps exhibits a more brilliant plumage than even the Tanagra Tatao described in a former number of the present work, is a native of Cayenne, and is represented in its natural size on the annexed plate. The female is destitute of the red collar which forms so conspicuous an ornament in the male.

CATAPHRACTUS COSTATUS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus Cataphractum.
Os terminale. *Bloch. ichth.* 11. p. 65.
Abdominales.

Character Specificus, &c.

CATAPHRACTUS ordine scutorum simplici, pinna caudæ lunata.
Bloch. ichth. 11. p. 66.

Mystus cirris sex longissimis, &c.
Gronov. Mus. 2. p. 24.

Silurus CATAPHRACTUS. S. pinna dorsali postica adiposa squamis serie simplici, cirris sex, cauda bifida.
Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 506.

A Blochio institutum genus *Cataphractus* perpaucas continet species, quæ ut in Siluris disponerentur auctor erat Linnæus. Cataphractum costatum, qui exemplum præbeat generis, selegimus, maria incolentem Americana, et corpus habentem præduris laminis armatum. Magnitudo ei ut plurimum est quasi *Cyprini Carpionis*.

R.P.N.

THE

RIBBED SOLDIER-FISH.

Generic Character.

Body mailed.
Mouth terminal.

Specific Character, &c.

SOLDIER-FISH with a simple row of shields, and lunated tail.

The American SOLDIER-FISH.
The RIBBED SILURE.

The genus Cataphractus, instituted by Dr. Bloch, contains but a very small number of species, which by Linnæus were arranged under the genus Silurus. The Cataphractus costatus, selected as an example of the genus, is a native of the American seas, and is remarkable for the very strong or bony armature of the body. It is about the size of a common Carp.

ACTINIA DIANTHUS.

Character Genericus.

Corpus se affigens basi, carnosum, oblongum, teres, contractile, viviparum.

Os terminale, dilatabile, tentaculis cinctum.

Apertura præter os nulla.

Character Specificus, &c.

ACTINIA lævis subcylindrica, disco quinquepartito foliaceo, tentaculis exiguis albis ornato, osculo elevato striato.

Ellis. Zooph. p. 7. *Act. Angl.* vol. 57. p. 436. t. 19. f. 6. 7.

Hydra DIANTHUS.

Lin. Syst. Nat. Gmel. p. 3869.

Formosam hanc Actiniam in Britannia innasci docet qui primus eam descripsisse videtur celeberrimus Ellisius, rupesque oræ Sussexiensi adjacentes sæpius incolere, eas præcipue quæ Hastingarum ex adverso sitæ sunt. Eadem est magnitudine quam ostendit tabula, et eodem fere utitur vivendi modo quo reliquum genus.

R.P.N.

THE

CARNATION ACTINIA.

Generic Character.

Body fixing itself by the base, fleshy, oblong, cylindric, contractile, viviparous.

Mouth terminal, expansile, surrounded with tentacula.

No other opening but the mouth.

Specific Character, &c.

Smooth subcylindric Actinia, with foliaceous five-parted disk beset with minute tentacula, and elevated, striated mouth.

Sea CARNATION.

Ellis. Zooph. p. 7. *Phil. Trans.* vol. 57. p. 436. pl. 19. f. 8.

The beautiful species of Actinia represented on the present plate seems to have been first described by Mr. Ellis, who informs us that it is an native of our own island, and is principally found on the rocks of the Sussex coast, and more especially on those which are opposite the town of Hastings. In its general properties and manners it resembles the rest of its tribe, and is expressed on the plate in its natural size.

PAPILIO DEÏPHOBUS.

Character Genericus.

Antennæ apicem versus crassiores, sæpius clavato-capitatæ.

Alæ sedentis erectæ sursumque conniventes, (volatu diurno.)

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 744.

Character Specificus, &c.

PAPILIO alis caudatis fuscis, superioribus macula humerali rubra, posticis apice fulvis nigro maculatis.

PAPILIO DEÏPHOBUS? P. alis caudatis nigris, subtus basi rubro maculatis, posticis maculis septem rubris subannularibus.

Lin. Syst. Nat. p. 746.
Eq. Tr.

PAPILIO Alcander?

Cram. 1. p. 64. t. XL.

Indiam incolit formosum hoc insectum, cujus veram magnitudinem ostendit tabula. Coloribus interdum variat.

DEÏPHOBUS.

Generic Character.

Antennæ thickening towards the upper part, and generally terminating in a knob.

Wings (when sitting) erect, and meeting upwards.

(Flight diurnal.)

Specific Character, &c.

Caudated brown Butterfly, with the upper wings marked by a red shoulder-spot; the lower with fulvous tips spotted with black.

Great dusky Swallow-tailed Butterfly.

Edw. av. pl. 347.

This beautiful Insect is a native of India, and is represented in the plate in its natural size. The different specimens are observed to vary occasionally in their colours.

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511. Echeneis Remora.
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518. Fistularia Tabacaria.
514. Holocentrus tigrinus.
522. ——— Sogo.
501. Lemur Calago.
521. Lanius bicolor.
527. Murex ramosus.

515. Nautilus Pompilius.

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504. ——— Protesilaus.
512. ——— Æneas & Peranthus.
516. ——— Panthous.
540. Deïphobus.
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